

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH FINAL

45 ARE KILLED WHEN MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT FALLS IN FOREST

Plane Carrying Service Men and Civilians Crashes at Fort Dix, N. J.—All 21 Survivors Injured.

FORT-DIX, N.J., July 14 (AP)—A military transport plane, apparently caught in freakish air currents moments after taking off, crashed in a remote forest during a storm yesterday, killing 45 persons.

The 21 others aboard were injured, five quite seriously. Five women and two children were among the dead.

None of the dead was listed as from the St. Louis area. Second class airman Donald R. Nemeth of Springfield, Ill., was one of those injured.

The plane went down in a storm of rain, hail and lightning.

Survivors spoke flatteringly of sudden, violent downfalls that shook the plane seconds after it left McGuire Air Force Base, adjacent to this huge Fort Dix military reservation.

The passengers were seated facing the rear, an innovation adopted by the British several years ago on the theory it would reduce fatalities in event of a crash.

Breaks Into Fragments. The plane rocketed to earth in an isolated, swampy woods, breaking into fragments, and ripping a 300-yard swath through the trees.

"Everything happened so quick," said Airman Albert J. Buck, of Philadelphia, who was knocked unconscious when the plane hit. "We were going along steady, hit a downdraft and then she dropped."

Pvt. Thomas Kiley, of Lawrence, Mass., who staggered bleeding and dazed from the wreckage, said "a tremendous jarring" hit the C-119 before it veered into the boggy forest of tall pines.

"I saw things flying off to the side and then tearing and breaking," he said.

There were 66 persons aboard the plane, a 10-man crew, 50 military and six civilians bound for Burtonwood Army Base, near Manchester, England.

Lt. Col. Richard Goss, of the air base, said there would be no statement as to the cause of the crash until an accident board looks into "all aspects of it."

Investigators Begin Work. Investigators were on the scene today, probing the scattered remnants of the plane.

Its wings were ripped off, its fuselage broken in parts. Bits of cloth and equipment hung in the treetops. One of the four engines was nearly buried in the mud. Wreckage was scattered for half a mile.

An air safety team from Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, Calif., was flying here to join in the investigation.

The plane had been in the air only 90 seconds, a spokesman said, when it lurched and plummeted from an altitude of an estimated 500 to 700 feet.

The crash was about three miles from the runway.

"We hit some sort of downdraft when we needed power," said Sgt. Robert R. Ashley of Wrightstown, N.J., another injured survivor.

Passengers still had their seatbelts on when the crash came. Some—both among the dead and the injured—were still strapped to their seats when rescuers reached them an hour later.

Chop Way to Scene. As the first rescue group arrived, after sloshing and chopping its way through water, Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

Partly Cloudy

Forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Partly cloudy and hot tonight and tomorrow with scattered afternoon or evening thundershowers tomorrow; low temperature tomorrow about 70; high in afternoon in middle 90s.

TEMPERATURES	
1 a.m.	72
3 a.m.	72
5 a.m.	72
7 a.m.	72
9 a.m.	72
11 a.m.	72
1 p.m.	72
3 p.m.	72
5 p.m.	72
7 p.m.	72
9 p.m.	72
11 p.m.	72
Normal	72
Maximum	72
Minimum	72

Normal maximum this date 90; normal minimum 72. Yesterday's high 86 at 2 p.m.; low 72 at 10 a.m. Rainfall this year, 15.04 inches; normal, 21.19 inches. A 11 weather data and temperature, supplied by U.S. Weather Bureau.

Relative humidity, 50 to 60 per cent, at noon. Pollen count, 24 hours per cent. a.m.: Grass, 2; mold, 5.

Missouri-illinois forecasts and weather in other cities. Page 3A, Col. 1. Weather map, Page 12A.

Sunset, 8:28 p.m.; sunrise (tomorrow), 5:48 a.m. Stage of the Mississippi at St. Louis, 3.8 feet, a fall of 0.9; the Missouri at St. Charles, 13.3 feet, a fall of 0.4.

Seven Anti-Communists Seize Airliner, Flee From Hungary



Pilot of Hungarian airliner stands glumly at left after anti-Communist passengers forced him to land the craft near Ingolstadt, Germany, last night. Unidentified passenger walks from plane at right.

CHARGES REVEAL HIJACKING RING IN STATE PRISON

JEFFERSON CITY, July 14 (AP)—James T. Riley, Cole county prosecuting attorney, filed armed robbery charges yesterday against two convicts and said it was the start of a drive to break up hi-jacking inside the State Penitentiary.

Kenneth Hood and Ray E. Warren, were charged in magistrate court with forcing another convict to give them his commissary card. Their preliminary hearing was set for July 26.

Hood, is serving 15 years from Jackson county for assault and attempt to kill, kidnapping and robbery. Warren, is serving 30 years from St. Louis for armed robbery.

Riley said hardened convicts have been shaking down newcomers to the prison at knife point and threatening reprisals if the victims "squeal" to prison authorities.

LABOR LEADER IN EAST GERMANY CRITICIZES REDS

The New York Herald Tribune Post-Dispatch Special Radio.

BONN, July 14—A remarkable attack against "unjustified" demands on labor by several East German Communist ministries was made in East Berlin yesterday by Otto Lehmann, secretary of the East German Communist Trade Union.

Lehmann's angry charges, published in the Communist labor paper Tribune, demonstrated that things are stirring in East Germany as well as in the other satellite states.

Lehmann disclosed that in several East German factories workers have recently become "restive" and have "rejected" new demands by the Communist government for increased output.

It was the first time in memory that an East German Communist labor leader had attacked his own regime with such violence.

Lehmann called on the East German unions to "relentlessly" fight against all forms and methods of violation of workers' interests.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

MILWAUKEE, July 14 (AP)—The Vilter Manufacturing Co., manufacturer of air-conditioning equipment for more than 30 years, announced yesterday that its plant is being remodeled.

The firm will install air conditioning.

Two Killed in Plane Crash. TOKYO, July 14 (UPI)—A Marine jet fighter making a landing at Iwakuni naval air station last night crashed into a small observation plane preparing to take off, killing two men and slightly injuring two others, it was reported today.

Marilyn Monroe Makes British Landing and Starts Mild Riot

(Picture in Everyday Magazine.)

By EDDY GILMORE

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Marilyn Monroe crossed her shapely legs for the first time in Britain today—and started a mild riot.

It happened at a press conference at London airport 45 minutes after the American film star arrived to make a movie with Sir Laurence Olivier. About 100 reporters, photographers and television men were on hand.

"Please sit down," said Olivier with his wife, actress Vivien Leigh, at his elbow. Miss Monroe sat. Then she gave a tug at her tight-fitting skirt, revealing a goody part of her shapely left leg.

Land at U.S. Base in West Germany—12 Injured in Daring Mid-Flight Break.

INGOLSTADT, Germany, July 14 (AP)—Seven desperate anti-Communists asked for political asylum today after seizing control of a Hungarian airliner in flight and crashlanding in West Germany.

Twelve of the 19 Hungarian passengers and crewmen—including a secret policeman—were treated in a hospital for injuries received in a bloody, bruising battle for control of the plane, during which the pilot looped in an effort to upset the plot. Five of those in the hospital were members of the band which seized the plane.

The seven passengers and crewmen not injured were in the village of Manching, near here.

Police said an eighth person aboard the plane who first had indicated he would join the plotters in asking for asylum may have changed his mind about staying in the West.

The daring break through the Iron Curtain—perhaps the most spectacular in a long series of such breaks—was planned far in advance.

The leader, Gyorgy Poljak, a Hungarian World War II pilot referred to by his comrades as "the Lieutenant," was the only one with a pistol. The others were armed with iron rods secreted in their clothes.

At a signal, they attacked the other passengers with the iron bars because they had been tipped that a secret police agent was aboard and they had no way of telling which one it was.

One of the plotters, Joseph Jakab, a 25-year-old Budapest student, said he had relatives in the United States. He slipped a message to reporters asking them to contact Mrs. William L. Farmer, of Chicago. The message said, "Please send me money." He did not indicate his relationship to Mrs. Farmer.

Jakab said the coup had been planned long in advance and the plotters had decided to seek haven in West Germany.

Yesterday their chance came. All seven, including a young woman, bought tickets for Szombathely, a provincial city, and boarded the plane at Budapest.

Prearranged Signal. One of the other rebels, Gabor Kiss, a Budapest student, said at a prearranged signal, in which Poljak shouted "Look, there's Gyor (a Hungarian town)," the plotters pulled out their concealed iron rods and began hitting the other passengers.

"While all this went on," Jakab related, "the pilot who had apparently noticed what happened, flew loops, turning everything in the plane upside down."

Continued on Page 7, Column 7.

CAMPAIGN PLANS ARE DISCUSSED IN NIXON'S TALK WITH PRESIDENT

But Vice President Says 'It Would Be Presumptuous' to Claim He Had No. 2 Spot on Ticket.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 14 (UPI)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon talked second-term "campaign plans" with President Eisenhower today. Nixon said his own political future was not discussed.

He told reporters after a 75-minute meeting with the President that it would be "presumptuous" for him to assume that he would be renominated for Vice President by the Republicans. He said, however, that he would be "willing and honored" to accept the nomination.

Nixon said there is no doubt that Mr. Eisenhower will be renominated. But he said it would be "presumptuous" to assume that he would get the No. 2 spot on the G.O.P. ticket.

Reporters asked Nixon why he felt there was any doubt that he would have second place on the ticket.

"As you all know, in any campaign where votes are counted, the decision is never made until the count is completed," Nixon said. "I'm not going to indicate that it is conclusive."

However, he added: "I will give my opinion that it is conclusive as far as the President is concerned."

Repeats Statement. As for his own renomination, Nixon said, as he did in April, that it is up to Mr. Eisenhower and the Republican convention.

Nixon said he would do whatever job he is called on to do, "and let events take their natural course."

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall reported Thursday after a meeting with Mr. Eisenhower that the President made it "absolutely" clear he still would be "pleased" to have Nixon as his running mate.

Hall himself had said that the "G.O.P. national convention which starts at San Francisco Aug. 20 will name an Eisenhower-Nixon ticket again."

A reporter asked if Nixon knew of any other candidate for the G.O.P. vice-presidential nomination.

"There is always that possibility," Nixon said with a smile. "Everybody has a perfect right to be a candidate."

But he said he had no one specific in mind. Nixon said he and Mr. Eisenhower had a "brief discussion of campaign plans," but he declined to give details.

Nixon said no decision had been made on whether he would make whistle-stop speeches in this fall's campaign.

"Please send me money," he said, "it would be quite foolish to indicate now" the Republican strategy. However, he said this did not necessarily infer that the party had "surprised" him.

He emphasized his political talk with the President was "general" and "brief."

Chotiner Discarded. Reporters asked Nixon whether his campaign manager this year would be Murray M. Chotiner, who directed his campaign in 1952 and earlier years. The Senate Investigating subcommittee is looking into Chotiner's law practice from the time Nixon became Vice President.

Nixon replied that Hall already had said the national committee would not use Chotiner's services this year.

The national committee will handle the campaign of the presidential and vice presidential candidates," Nixon said.

"In 1952 the national committee was not set up in staff, and it was necessary to obtain additional help. It is now staffed, and will handle the campaign of the candidates for President and Vice President—wherever that is."

Nixon said he reported to the President on his seven-nation Far East tour and made some recommendations about administration of the mutual security program in the areas he visited. He would not discuss the nature of his report.

Legislation Discussed. He said he and Maj. Gen. Wilton E. Persons, White House liaison with Congress, discussed the congressional situation with Mr. Eisenhower.

He said he told the President he believed the Senate would hold to the four billion Foreign Aid appropriation bill approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday, resisting efforts for further cuts.

He said Mr. Eisenhower would be satisfied with that amount.

He said he found Mr. Eisenhower in "excellent" spirits. "That's one of the remarkable things—he has bounce," Nixon said. "He indicated it would be a very small pilot plant, which would serve as a laboratory for a curriculum in enology (wine-making)."

GAS STRIKERS RETURN TO JOBS UNDER INJUNCTION, SERVICE BEING RESTORED

2 MEN ABDUCT DRIVER, SHOOT AT PURSUERS IN WILD CHASE

Motorist Struck on Head With Pistol, Robbed of \$57—Forced to Lie on Floor of His Auto.

(Picture on Page 7A.)

Russell E. Bovier was abducted by two young men early today and taken on a wild ride for at least nine miles in north and south St. Louis, in which his captors fired several shots at policemen and others in pursuit.

Bovier, a pattern maker living at 10307 St. Joan lane, St. Ann, was beaten on the head with a pistol after he was forced to lie on the floor in the back seat of his automobile.

He was robbed of \$57, eventually managed to escape when the robbers stopped his car at a restaurant, about one hour after the men forced their way into his car.

Bovier was driving west in Cass avenue and had halted for an electric signal at Grand about 2 a.m. when the two men stepped off the northeast curb, opened the right front door of his machine and got in. Both were armed with pistols, he said, and they ordered him to drive straight ahead.

Ordered to Stop Car. A few blocks away, the robbers ordered Bovier to stop the machine and get in the back seat. One then took over the wheel and the other got in the back with Bovier, forcing him to lie down on the floor. They drove west and then drove north.

Eddie Miller, 1492 North Grand, was in front of his house when the two men invaded Bovier's car. He got into his own machine and gave chase as far as Whittier street and Easton avenue, where he stopped a police patrol car. Police began searching.

At Natural Bridge avenue, the police encountered another machine that had pursued Bovier after witnessing the Grand boulevard incident. The four occupants, all Negroes, they chased the fugitives until one of the robbers fired two shots at them near Fair and Kossuth avenues.

Meanwhile Bovier's assailants drove to the vicinity of the old water tower at East Grand avenue and North Twentieth street. Bovier, huddled on the floor, caught a glimpse of the tower.

Then they started south. Bovier simulated unconsciousness in the later stages of his harrowing ride. He heard the two robbers talk about getting something to eat, and the car halted in front of a restaurant at 2402 South Broadway. The man sitting beside Bovier went in and ordered six hamburgers. It was nearly 3 a.m.

Victim Flee. Sensing that the driver had relaxed his vigilance, Bovier scrambled out the loosely-fastened door and ran down the street. The driver fired one shot, penetrating the restaurant's glass door and smashing into the cigarette machine. The other robber ran on and the two drove away, escaping.

Bovier fled south on Broadway until he encountered Patrolman Fred Kuhlmann, who fired a shot after the robbers. They were described as "bulging with steel."

One wore a red hat and the other a T-shirt, Bovier said. He is 37 years old.

Charles Bishop, 4614 North Broadway, reported he was robbed of \$90 early today by two men who forced their way into his automobile and then slugged him.

The men, Negroes, entered his car while he was stopped for a traffic signal at Manchester and Big Bend boulevards, Maplewood, Bishop, 32 years old, said. He was forced by one, who held a knife, to drive to Garrison and Laclede avenues. The men fled on foot after striking him, Bishop said. He was treated at City Hospital for lacerations of the head and cheek.

COLLEGE TO TEACH ENOLOGY —THAT'S HOW TO MAKE WINE

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif., July 14 (AP)—Approval of a winery and courses in wine-making at Fresno State College was voted 9-to-1 here yesterday by the State Board of Education.

Dr. Arnold Joyal, president of Fresno State, said after the meeting adjourned an attempt would be made to get the program started this fall.

He indicated it would be a very small pilot plant, which would serve as a laboratory for a curriculum in enology (wine-making).

\$680,300,000 Foreign Aid Boost Approved by Senate Committee

4.1 Billion in New Money Favored but Fight on Floor Is Expected Next Week.

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—A bitter fight is likely on the Senate floor next week following Senate Appropriations Committee approval of \$4,105,420,000 in new money to finance foreign aid spending this year.

By a 13-to-8 vote, the committee yesterday recommended \$680,300,000 more than the House allowed and only \$9,655,000 less than the maximum fixed earlier in an authorization bill passed by both houses.

Counting reapportionment of funds previously noted but unspecified, the total was \$4,346,220,000. The Eisenhower Administration originally had asked for about five billion.

Senator Thye (Rep.), Minnesota, an Administration supporter, told a reporter "we are going to have a hard and bitter fight on the Senate floor next week to prevent drastic cuts."

"And we'll have another fight on an amendment to shut off all aid to Yugoslavia immediately," he said.

DOCTORS REPORT EISENHOWER HAS GAINED MOMENTUM

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 14 (AP)—President Eisenhower's doctors reported today that he has "gained momentum" in his recovery from a June 9 intestinal operation.

But the physicians said also that when Mr. Eisenhower returns to the White House within the next few days, this "should not signify that his convalescent period has been completed."

The President started today his sixth week of recuperation from the operation conducted by Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, commander of Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington.

Two weeks ago today the President came to his farm home here for continued convalescence. Since then Heaton and Mrs. Heaton have been with presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty described as "house guests" of the Eisenhowers.

SAYS STEEL STRIKE WILL MEAN 'LITTLE NET LOSS OF WORK'

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 14 (AP)—The national steel strike will mean "little or no net loss" in work, David J. McDonald said today, commander of the United Steelworkers.

The union received this word from its president as contract talks recessed last yesterday. There was no apparent progress in bargaining for a settlement. The Government-sponsored negotiations are to be resumed Monday.

In the July issue of the union newspaper, "Steel Labor," McDonald says warehouses are "bulging with steel."

"This shutdown means that your husband is out of work now instead of working short weeks or being unemployed altogether in the next few months. When your husband starts working again the industry will make up production by raising the rate of output, by overtime, etc. There will be little or no net loss in the total work for your husband."

FALLS 6 FLOORS, UNHURT

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14 (AP)—Charles Downs, 47, employed on a skyscraper construction project, fell from the thirty-second to the twenty-sixth floor down an elevator shaft and walked away unhurt yesterday.

He said his arm "went through something" as he reached the twenty-sixth floor and checked his drop. Fellow workers said he probably caught a cable. He climbed back up six floors and resumed his work.

MAN TO PAY \$10 A WEEK TO SUPPORT WIFE'S 5 CATS

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—James Lauritsen, a painter, decided yesterday to pay \$10 a week to support his wife's five cats.

Mrs. Eleanor Lauritsen, of Berwyn, insisted before Superior Court Judge Harry G. Hershenson that the cats were "all I have left of my marriage."

Under terms of a separate maintenance decree, Lauritsen was to pay his wife \$35 a week plus \$10 a week for the cats. She sought a contempt citation yesterday against him because he was not paying the \$10.

He would be 500 times the face value. The face value was \$181. Five hundred times that would be \$90,500.

When she surrendered the policy she received a check for \$90.50—just one half, or 500 of the face value. She refused to cash the check and sued for the \$90,500.

Judge Joseph W. Martin, sitting in Bergen county court, refused a motion by the company's lawyers to set aside the suit. They said there should have been a decimal point before the 500. The judge ruled the case would go to court this fall.

13-DAY WALKOUT ENDED BY NEARLY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF WORKERS

Governor Indicate State Will Not En Technical Seizure o Laclede Until Contract Is Agreed On.

Laclede Gas Co. workers returned to their jobs today ending their 13-day strike in compliance with an injunction granted yesterday by Circuit Court Judge Ivan Lee Holt Jr. under provisions of the King Thompson act.

After Judge Holt ruled in effect that the law was constitutional, the 2200 strikers voted almost unanimously at a mass meeting to obey the injunction and return to work.

Nearly All Back. Laclede officials said virtually all street and service department employees reported to work to begin efforts to restore service to the estimated 20,000 customers in St. Louis and St. Louis county who are without gas.

Service was expected to be restored today to about 25 homes in the Bissell Hills subdivision in Bellefontaine Neighbors which had been without gas since the strike began July 1.

Officials said work was expected to proceed more quickly in the county than in the city. In the county, service was interrupted by the turning off of valves, whereas in some instances in the city, water is a gas line.

Negotiations toward a new contract were to be continued today by representatives of the company and the three local of the AFL-CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union. Some progress in the talks has been reported in recent days.

Hint by Governor. In Jefferson City today, Gov. Phil M. Donnelly indicated that the state, which seized Laclede July 5 under the King-Thompson act, would not end its technical operation of the company until after a contract settlement has been reached.

He would not comment directly when asked when state seizure would end, but referred reporters to the act, which provides that a seized utility plan be returned to the owners "as soon as practicable after the settlement of the labor dispute."

The injunction order, enjoining union employees from continuing their work stoppage and their refusal to work, was signed today by Judge Holt. The ruling, however, became effective when he announced it in court yesterday.

Ruling by Judge. After attorneys for the union and the state had concluded their final arguments at the end of the three-day hearing on the injunction suit, Judge Holt commented:

"I cannot say the legal question here is a simple one. The question is whether the seizure provisions of the King-Thompson law are constitutional, and that is the only question to be decided by me."

Continuing, he said that "a well-established practice in this state that a trial court should not declare an act of Missouri General Assembly unconstitutional unless it is clearly unconstitutional."

"I will not declare the King-Thompson act unconstitutional. That decision should be left to the higher courts."

Judge Holt then denied the union's petition, which asked for a judgment declaring the act to be unconstitutional and announced that he would issue the injunction against the strike.

Later, he told a reporter that his decision amounted to a ruling that the law was constitutional. It was the first time a court had ruled on whether the King-Thompson Act is constitutional.

Union Plans Appeal. Morris J. Levin, union attorney, said that if a motion for new trial is overruled, the decision would be appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court.

In his closing argument, Levin told Judge Holt that federal labor law pre-empted the legal area involved in the Laclede dispute.

Levin, who previously had attempted to show that the company was engaged in interstate commerce and thus came under federal law, cited the National Labor Relations Act, which he said did not prohibit the right to strike, even against a public utility.

Assistant Attorney General Robert R. Welborn, representing the state, argued that there was evidence that the strike would continue under state seizure and that thousands of customers would be without gas.

NEW WEAPONS MIGHT LEAD TO CUT IN FORCES, RADFORD SAYS

Rakes Report of Proposed 800,000-Man Slash — Latest Concept Would Force Policy Revisions.

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
The New York Times News Service.
(Copyright, 1956, by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, July 14—In the midst of a new storm over defense policy, Adm. Arthur W. Radford asserted yesterday that the "introduction of new weapons" might ultimately make possible a reduction in military manpower.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff characterized as "a mixture of fact and pure speculation" the views attributed to him in the New York Times yesterday.

The dispatch referred to said the chiefs of the Armed Forces had rebelled against a proposal by Adm. Radford to reduce the military strength of the United States by approximately 800,000 men by 1960.

The dispatch said also the political implications of such a reduction had caused high officials to stop work on the joint strategic objectives plan for 1958, 1959 and 1960 until after election day. The story said the Radford proposal indicated in effect a substantial withdrawal of United States forces in Europe and a resort to a fortress America concept.

Denies Planning Delay. Adm. Radford stated the Joint Chiefs of Staff have not been relieved of the annual requirement to advise on the pattern of military forces in the foreseeable future. He explained the work will continue until the studies are presented to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson.

Competent Pentagon sources repeated that the studies will go on in the Army, Navy and Air Force staffs but that decisions at the Defense Department level on the joint strategic objectives plan will not be made until early next year.

Adm. Radford issued a formal statement yesterday as the chambers of Congress echoed with demands for explanations of the reported Radford proposal. If carried out, the 1960 Radford concept would effect a radical change in the military and foreign policy of the United States, according to informants who disclosed the profound split in the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"The individual who attributes certain definite views to the chairman," said Adm. Radford, "is anticipating conclusions which the chairman himself has not yet reached."

Three Vital Points. "There are three points which must be made at this time."

"First, it is possible that manpower requirements for the future security of the United States can ultimately be lowered because of the introduction of new weapons."

"Second, it is a fact that the United States has military obligations in connection with the security of the free world which it will not unilaterally change."

"Finally, it should be remembered that the planning effort of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is always the first step in a complicated chain of national planning — planning which ultimately has to go to the highest level of the executive branch and later to the Congress."

Adm. Radford said also there was "no doubt" the story "was based on partial information obtained from an individual or individuals who had assisted in the staff work of this summer planning and who had only a limited knowledge of the overall planning problem. As is usual in leaks of this kind, there is a mixture of fact and pure speculation."

Approved by Wilson. Secretary Wilson said he approved of Radford's statement. He replied also to a letter from Representative George Mahon (Dem., Texas, chairman of a House Defense Appropriations subcommittee), requesting July 3 information on the validity of rumors that the armed forces would be reduced. Wilson told Mahon that planning was incomplete and budget recommendations would come late this summer or early fall.

The fundamental conflict in the Joint Chiefs of Staff concerns the emphasis being placed in national security policy on massive retaliation with nuclear firepower to deter war. Adm. Radford is known as one of the foremost exponents of this concept.

Opposed to this concept is the Army, which believes conventional ground forces are being cut so much that eventually the United States would have no alternative but to rely on its mass destruction weapons to deal with brushfire wars as well as general war.

Studies Ordered. Meanwhile it was learned that Secretary Wilson several weeks ago required the armed forces chiefs to submit studies of the effect of a reduction reported to exceed 15 per cent of the present defense program. This would be a reduction of the fiscal 1957 program with its appropriation of \$10.5 billion dollars and total forces estimated for June 30, 1957, of 2,865,258. (The actual strength

Shattered Military Transport Plane



Firemen and military disaster workers searching for possible survivors after military transport plane crashed soon after taking off from McGuire Air Force Base, N.J., yesterday. (Additional picture in Everyday Magazine.)

Tito, Nasser Agree on Agenda For Conference With Nehru

Belgrade Cleaned Up to Impress Egyptians; Yugoslav President Urges Aid to Needy Through U.N.

By BARRETT MCGURN
The New York Times News Service.
(Copyright, 1956, by The New York Times Co.)

BELGRADE, July 14 — All houses along a mile-long stretch from the airport have been repainted in a reddish wash to impress Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, a good first impression of Yugoslavia's President Josip (Tito) Broz.

There was also a huge job of ditch cleaning along the road from the airport to the city. The road long has been known for ditch-wallowing pigs and fluttering geese, but before Nasser saw it yesterday a profound job of cleaning apparently banished them to back yards.

No such clean-up was done for Soviet Communist Party Chief Nikita S. Khrushchev when he visited Yugoslavia according to newspaper men here.

Tito and Nasser, at conferences during the day, agreed on questions they will suggest to Indian Prime Minister Nehru as an agenda for a conference next week on the island of Brioni, Tito's Adriatic sea retreat.

They did not disclose what the agenda will contain. However, it was presumed that the Middle East situation would be discussed along with the problems in Algeria and Cyprus.

At a luncheon for Nasser, Tito proposed an aid program under United Nations direction for needy countries, "if immediate action" can be arranged for some measure of disarmament. He also called for fostering of "non-discriminatory" relations among nations.

Whether the latter means a further reduction of the list of strategic goods embargoed for shipment to the Soviet area, Tito did not make clear.

The idea of distributing aid through the U.N. was touched on lightly. This could be embarrassing for the United States if needy nations were galvanized into a bloc demanding American aid through the U.N. rather than through bilateral pacts now in force and similar to that between the United States and Yugoslavia.

Stand Not Changed. Tito declared all countries have the right to be free. This was the position he took when he rebelled in 1948 against Soviet direction of the Cominform and which resulted in Yugoslavia being expelled from that organization. His associates say he has not changed that stand in spite of his re-establishing of cordial relations with Moscow.

President Nasser, replying, said "a large number" of the peoples of Asia and Africa were still victims of colonial oppression, which he condemned.

Tito remarked that all problems can be solved by peaceful methods, including those in the area of which Egypt is a part. This implied that Tito would object to the use of force in the settlement of Egypt's dispute with Israel.

of the forces as of May 31 was 2,814,632.) This information coincided with other information to this effect. The Department has issued "guide lines" for fiscal 1958, beginning July 1, 1957, for a 500,000-man reduction, including 200,000 in the Army, 200,000 in the Navy and 100,000 in the Air Force. Reduction of this magnitude would amount to nearly 20 per cent reduction.

The budget "guide lines" are not necessarily binding, and yesterday's dispatch stated that a proposal to cut the Army in fiscal 1958 by 200,000 had apparently been scaled down to about 80,000 to 100,000.

Previous Statement. In a press conference at the annual meeting of defense officials and leaders recently at Quantico, Va., Secretary Wilson said without equivocation that further manpower reductions were under study.

There are two separate studies going on and the Radford statement did not distinguish between them. First is the budget-making process for fiscal 1958. Second, the armed services submit estimates that usually are acted on in the fall as the President prepares his State of the Union and budget messages. They have already submitted figures totaling 48 billion dollars and Wilson has served notice that he is considering a budget of about 38 billion.

The other process is the three-year look taken in the joint strategic objectives plan and deals not with money but with strategic problems facing the United States in relation to its potential enemies and the forces that would be needed to deal with possible emergencies.

Annual Planning. This strategic planning is done annually and normally would have been ended by now, according to informed sources. Civilian officials of the Defense Department, however, have to establish a relationship between the strategic planning and the fiscal year.

Wilson said this recently when he rejected the 48 billion, and told the services to try for about 38 billion. This is the ceiling presently prevailing for planning purposes and apparently supersedes Wilson's other request for estimates of a more than 15 per cent cut under the present program.

The furor in Washington yesterday over the latest outbreak of differences among the service chiefs was reminiscent of the sensational Navy fight in 1949 against the Air Force's B-36, the intercontinental bomber now obsolete and being replaced by the all-jet Boeing B-52.

Congressional investigations

action" can be arranged for some measure of disarmament. He also called for fostering of "non-discriminatory" relations among nations.

Whether the latter means a further reduction of the list of strategic goods embargoed for shipment to the Soviet area, Tito did not make clear.

The idea of distributing aid through the U.N. was touched on lightly. This could be embarrassing for the United States if needy nations were galvanized into a bloc demanding American aid through the U.N. rather than through bilateral pacts now in force and similar to that between the United States and Yugoslavia.

Stand Not Changed. Tito declared all countries have the right to be free. This was the position he took when he rebelled in 1948 against Soviet direction of the Cominform and which resulted in Yugoslavia being expelled from that organization. His associates say he has not changed that stand in spite of his re-establishing of cordial relations with Moscow.

President Nasser, replying, said "a large number" of the peoples of Asia and Africa were still victims of colonial oppression, which he condemned.

Tito remarked that all problems can be solved by peaceful methods, including those in the area of which Egypt is a part. This implied that Tito would object to the use of force in the settlement of Egypt's dispute with Israel.

of the forces as of May 31 was 2,814,632.) This information coincided with other information to this effect. The Department has issued "guide lines" for fiscal 1958, beginning July 1, 1957, for a 500,000-man reduction, including 200,000 in the Army, 200,000 in the Navy and 100,000 in the Air Force. Reduction of this magnitude would amount to nearly 20 per cent reduction.

The budget "guide lines" are not necessarily binding, and yesterday's dispatch stated that a proposal to cut the Army in fiscal 1958 by 200,000 had apparently been scaled down to about 80,000 to 100,000.

Previous Statement. In a press conference at the annual meeting of defense officials and leaders recently at Quantico, Va., Secretary Wilson said without equivocation that further manpower reductions were under study.

There are two separate studies going on and the Radford statement did not distinguish between them. First is the budget-making process for fiscal 1958. Second, the armed services submit estimates that usually are acted on in the fall as the President prepares his State of the Union and budget messages. They have already submitted figures totaling 48 billion dollars and Wilson has served notice that he is considering a budget of about 38 billion.

The other process is the three-year look taken in the joint strategic objectives plan and deals not with money but with strategic problems facing the United States in relation to its potential enemies and the forces that would be needed to deal with possible emergencies.

45 KILLED AS BIG AIR TRANSPORT FALLS IN SWAMP

Continued From Page One.

mud and dense brush, one officer said of the wreck: "The only sound I heard was the dripping of rain from the pine needles."

The wings and three motors broke off as the plane tore through the trees. Col. John Williams, commander of the 161st Air Transport Group, said the gas tanks in the wings thus were separated from the fuselage, preventing any fire.

The rain was part of freakish weather conditions in the general area during the afternoon. Only a few minutes before the take-off a thunderstorm had rumbled across the area with blinding rain, hail and lightning.

Col. Williams said that at the time of the crash the plane normally would have been 500 to 700 feet high and traveling about 175 miles an hour.

Physician Quotes Survivor. Lt. Col. Horace W. Doty, an Army physician, quoted Airman Albert J. Buck as saying the ship hit an air pocket. Buck suffered a fractured ankle.

No sound of the crash was heard at McGuire.

The first word of the disaster came from a passenger found by a soldier-motorist as he wandered down a road a mile from the crash. The passenger was Pvt. Thomas F. Kiley of Lawrence, Mass., one of the injured.

Fort Dix and McGuire then mobilized for the emergency.

Foot soldiers used axes, trenching tools and other gear to hack their way through the pine swamp to the scene, wading in knee-deep water.

They were felled to build a log road over the muck.

Bulldozers cleared a path for doctors, nurses and ambulances. The rescue teams included 48 military ambulances and half a dozen other ambulances manned by first aid squads from nearby communities.

General is Litter Carrier. Brig. Gen. Lloyd Moses, deputy Ft. Dix commander, pitched in as a litter carrier.

"Before the bulldozers got there, it was sheer luck that some rescuers were able to survive the flight engine."

The plane was a Douglas Liftmaster. The crash was the first fatal accident the Military Air Transport Service has experienced in five years of operating that type of craft.

The whole world, will like your final action in this investigation to be the approval or disapproval of a theory of warfare which I am confident, is not generally accepted as sound by military men."

In the same inquiry he said, "I am against indiscriminate bombing of cities."

Yesterday Radford, as the President's topmost adviser on military strategy, was in to reverse position of advocating and implementing the massive retaliation concept for general war involving hydrogen bombs, the most destructive weapon ever invented by man.

DALLAS, Tex., July 14 (AP)—Wilbur M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, said last night "We are not contemplating the cutting off of a single soldier at the present time."

BONN SOCIALISTS VOTE AGAINST TIES WITH REDS

Ollenhauer Re-elected — To Work for Unity by Loosening Link With West.

MUNICH, Germany, July 14 (AP)—The West German Social Democratic party yesterday emphatically reaffirmed its determination "never" to co-operate with the Communists.

There was thunderous applause when speakers said there could be no partnership between democratic socialists and dictatorial communists.

The party convention then unanimously re-elected Erich Ollenhauer as its leader in the campaign to unseat Chancellor Adenauer in next year's general election.

Ollenhauer's re-election was renewed backing for his program of loosening West Germany's military ties to the West while promoting the maximum diplomatic relations with Russia and the eastern satellites to gain the long-sought reunification of Germany.

Ollenhauer promised not to tear up the Paris treaties making Bonn a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but he won 100 per cent support for his demand that they be revised to ease the way to Russian acceptance of reunification.

The Socialists are also making a powerful appeal to weary Germans in advocating general arms reduction and promising to annul the West German law passed in the Bundestag only last week by the Adenauer forces.

Ollenhauer, 55-year-old former salesman, is the biggest political rival of the 80-year-old Chancellor Adenauer. He has been chairman of the second largest West German party since 1952, when the party's first postwar leader, Kurt Schumacher, died from the effects of Nazi concentration camp torture.

In the 1930s Ollenhauer had fled from the Nazis to refuge successively in Czechoslovakia, France and then Britain.

The convention also re-elected Wilhelm Mellies, 56, an officer, as vice chairman. He has been in office since 1952.

The renewal of the leaders' mandate reflected the quiet optimism prevailing in the S.P.D. over their election prospects.

Party leaders appear confident that next year, for the first time since the republic was founded in 1949, they will win enough power to claim at least a share in the government.

SOVIET MESSAGE TO GERMAN PARTY

By JACK RAYMOND
The New York Times News Service.
(Copyright, 1956, by The New York Times Co.)

MOSCOW, July 14 — Soviet leaders today sent an unprecedented message to the West German Social Democrats yesterday, presaging a new turn in Moscow's dealings with various German political and economic groupings.

The Soviet central committee addressed Erich Ollenhauer and other party members at a meeting at Munich as "comrades" and hailed their "leading role in the labor movement of the Federal Republic of Germany."

Observers here said with surprise that the Soviet Union had invited Ollenhauer to come to the Kremlin and talk things over. The Socialists of other countries as well as Communists have done so in recent months.

Interpolated in the cordial message was a blunt reminder that "We, taking into account the lessons of the night, openly say that we are irreconcilable opponents of Germany's remilitarization." This appeared designed to bolster the argument of many Social Democrats that Chancellor Adenauer's policies are making reunification unattainable.

The basis of this praise directed to the West German Socialists was their opposition to the Bonn government's rearmament policies.

However, the past the Soviet Communist leaders have made no official overtures to the West German Social Democrats, recognizing the strong anti-Communist elements in their ranks.

The Soviet government leaders have preferred to stress the importance to industrial and business interests of a reunification of Germany along the lines proposed by Moscow. It was not ignored that by describing the Social Democrats as representatives of the working class, indeed with a leading role, the Soviet Communist leaders were recognizing the actual status of the tiny West German Communist party.

The message repeated the Soviet view in favor of talks between the East and West German regimes for a solution of the territorial division of the country. This was a matter for the German people themselves, who possess great experience and culture," the Soviet leaders stressed.

NEW OFFICES FOR SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP)—Senator William A. Purtell (Rep., Conn.), with a silver-plated trowel, yesterday laid the cornerstone of a new \$20,000,000 Senate office building.

Soviet Union Signs Contract For U.S. Farm Fair in Moscow

American Business Men Boost Demand for Space—Reds to Buy \$15,000,000 Worth of Exhibits.

By MARGUERITE HIGGINS
The New York Times News Service.
(Copyright, 1956, by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, July 14—The Soviet Union has signed a contract granting American business men the right to hold an agricultural fair in the heart of Moscow between July 4 and Aug. 11 of next year and United States business men are jumping at the chance to exhibit their wares behind the Iron Curtain. Administration sources revealed yesterday.

The contract also guarantees the Soviet Union's purchase of at least \$15,000,000 worth of exhibited goods, including agricultural machinery, the sources state.

The space allotment was originally to have been about 100,000 square feet, but, in light of demand of would-be exhibitors more space is being asked.

To Be Held in Gorki Park. According to present plans America's first big exhibit behind the Iron Curtain will be held in Gorki Park which is to Moscow what Central Park is to Manhattan.

The negotiations with M. V. Nesterov, Soviet director of the Chamber of Commerce, were concluded in Moscow by Marshal MacDuffie, New York lawyer, and writer, on behalf of his client, International Trade Fairs Inc., with headquarters in New York. MacDuffie is an acquaintance of Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Premier.

Members of the committee believe that a report favorable to the project, agricultural fair will be forthcoming shortly.

RED ROMANIA FAVORS EXCHANGE PROPOSAL

Acceptance of Eisenhower's 'People-to-People' Plan Implied in Note.

By JACK RAYMOND
The New York Times News Service.
(Copyright, 1956, by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, July 14—Communist-ruled Romania has accepted in principle President Eisenhower's latest proposal for increased exchanges of persons and information between this country and the Soviet bloc.

The Bucharest Government proposed that the two countries negotiate an agreement for exchanges of "scientists, professors, writers, technicians" and others. It also has proposed the "reciprocal opening of consulates" in some cities in both countries.

The implied acceptance of the President's "people-to-people" proposal came Thursday in a note delivered to the United States legation at Bucharest.

Romania proposed that a "joint commission" meet on Sept. 1 at Bucharest or at another place and place mutually agreed upon to negotiate the exchanges and also a settlement of \$88,500,000 worth of United States claims for war damages and property confiscations.

The Romanian government also proposed that centers of books and publications be established in each country. Such centers, it said, should be sponsored by cultural institutions of both nations.

In suggesting the centers, the Romanian government appeared to be in conflict with what Pravda, the Communist party newspaper in the Soviet Union, had said about the idea.

Commenting on that part of President Eisenhower's program that called for such information centers, Pravda said the proposal was nothing more than an effort to carry out "espionage."

POLISH PREMIER PLEDGES TO AID POZNAN WORKERS

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz said last night his Communist government "would do everything within our power" to relieve the economic problems of the people of Poznan.

In a letter to Morgan Phillips, secretary of the British Labor party, Cyrankiewicz said "the justified claims of the workers in Poznan" would be considered in full. He repeated his government's claim that "subversive agents" who led the June 28 bread and freedom riots must be punished.

The Polish Premier was replying to a letter by Phillips expressing Laborite concern over the plight of the Poznan people.

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WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP)—Senator William A. Purtell (Rep., Conn.), with a silver-plated trowel, yesterday laid the cornerstone of a new \$20,000,000 Senate office building.

The white marble, nine-floor building is scheduled to be completed in January 1958.

in the Ukraine in the early post-war years.

The deal will result in a purely capitalist show, for although the advice and reaction of the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and State have been sought, private American enterprise will play the dominant role.

However, there is a plan for one building at the fair to function as a demonstration of how American government help and support can be invoked by the farmer. This would demonstrate, for instance, the role of the county agricultural agents, government activities in teaching soil conservation, etc.

No Strategic Material. Before making a public announcement of the fair, MacDuffie asked the House Agriculture Committee to hold hearings on the proposed project and give its views as to whether it would be in the interest of the United States.

The hearings have been held by a seven-man subcommittee directed by Representative Victor L. Anfuso, (Dem., New York).

It was learned from members of the committee that among the facts established by Anfuso's inquiry, which is still continuing, is that no strategic machinery of any kind will be included in the exhibit.

Members of the committee believe that a report favorable to the project, agricultural fair will be forthcoming shortly.

ANTI-CHINA, PRO-RED BIAS LAID TO WHITE

Chiang Adviser Testifies Treasury Aid's Policies Were Pro-Russian.

By JACK RAYMOND
The New York Times News Service.
(Copyright, 1956, by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Arthur N. Young testified yesterday that some of the policies of the late Harry Dexter White while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury showed "a strong anti-Chinese and pro-Russian bias."

Young, who served as a financial adviser to Chiang Kai-shek in World War II, gave his opinion at a one-man hearing of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee held by Senator John Marshall Butler (Rep., Maryland).

The subcommittee is making a study of White's influence in the Government. Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. has accused White of being a Soviet spy just before he died in 1948. White denied to House investigators that he was a Communist or had ever engaged in espionage.

Young's testimony concerned efforts of Chiang's Chinese government to get American gold in the 1940s to combat inflation in China.

He said "the energetic efforts made by Mr. White, while blocking gold shipments to China, to promote a 10-billion-dollar post-war loan to Russia, make clear a strong anti-Chinese and pro-Russian bias."

At the conclusion of Young's testimony, Butler said it "will shock all Americans."

The gist of Young's story was that the Treasury Department delayed gold shipment to China after agreeing in 1943 that \$200,000,000 of a \$500,000,000 credit established for China could be used to get gold to sell in China.

Young said the record available to him "does not show specific evidence of the motives of those concerned." He contended the Treasury was not justified in holding back the gold.

There were finally "massive deliveries" of gold to China in 1945, but Young said they were "too late to have the effect sought."

Dr. Charles Austrian Dies. BALTIMORE, July 14 (UP)—Dr. Charles R. Austrian, internationally known internal medicine specialist and associate professor emeritus at Johns Hopkins University medical school, died yesterday. He was 71 years old.

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KSD 550 on your Radio Dial

DIXIE DEMOCRATS PLAN TV DRIVE AT CONVENTION

Urged to Use Allotted Time to Tell Nation Why South Opposes Integration.

By EARL MAZO
The New York Times News Service.
(Copyright, 1956, by The New York Times Co.)

ATLANTA, Ga., July 14 — Southern Democratic leaders will be urged here today to take advantage of the extensive free television coverage of the Democratic National Convention to tell the nation why the South opposes school integration and other civil rights measures.

The plan, proposed by Roy V. Harris of Augusta, long one of Georgia's principal Democratic party figures, is based on having as many southern states as possible offer favorable sons for nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate.

Since the speaker offering each candidate for the nomination is allowed 20 minutes before the convention — and the television cameras — this would

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JOSEPH PULITZER

April 10, 1907

Saturday, July 14, 1956

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

For Fewer Tax Elections

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Your recent editorial entitled, "For Fewer Tax Elections," is most constructive, timely and appropriate. However, the problem you raise is not confined to the City of St. Louis, but is state-wide.

Most of the school districts throughout the state now have to vote a tax levy in excess of the amount which the board can levy. For the voters to be able to do this by a majority vote for a period up to four years would enable the school districts to have fewer school elections and thereby save the taxpayers some money.

But in order to secure the adoption of a constitutional amendment one should be developed that would have state-wide appeal. I suggest that such an amendment contain the following essential features:

First, a provision to enable the board of education to levy up to 15 mills annually without approval by the voters. Such a levy with an adequate state contribution would enable most school districts to finance their current educational programs without holding a school election.

Second, in all school districts which have to vote an additional tax over and above the amount which the board could levy, make it possible to do so by a majority vote for a period of not to exceed four years.

Such a constitutional amendment would reduce very materially the number of school elections to be held annually. And it would also have state-wide appeal and thereby have an excellent chance of being adopted by the voters.

CHARLES A. LEE

Webster Groves.

Two Chickens in Every Pot

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The old promise of a car in each garage and two chickens in every pot is about to be realized, even though it's about 25 years late.

Our nation is rich, poor, and any guy who can scare up a buck should have two chickens in his pot. They are just that cheap down on the farm.

Eggs are 28 cents a dozen to farmers, but 50 cents a dozen to the consumers are 50 cents a dozen.

One more four-year term of the present Administration, together with its majority of Rep-O-Crat lawmakers from both parties and we can reasonably expect a landslide vote for a Socialist Government that won't quit.

DOC DUNCAN

Essex, Mo.

Olive-Vandeventer Incident

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The following is a classic account of how not to perform police duty and combat teen-age hoodlumism.

At midnight July 3 a westbound streetcar stopped at Vandeventer avenue and Olive street. About 17 or 18 years old came out of a bar east of Vandeventer and for no apparent reason smashed a window in the streetcar showering the occupants with glass. Two policemen were across the street on the west side of Vandeventer.

The motorman pulled up abreast the officers and told them of the attack. Passengers told the officers the youth could still be seen back across Vandeventer. What kind of energetic men in blue took out pad and pencil and got the operator's name and told him to report it at the car sheds. One of the passengers offered the last name of the offender but was rebuffed.

It was a hot case. The car went on. So did the officers. So did the offender, probably to feel he got away with something. A sprint of about 100 feet would have netted the hoodlum but No. 11 was probably too hot and humid. What kind of policemen are they enlisting these days? However, let's be charitable. Maybe the officers were afraid of the young hoodlum.

PIERRE CABANNE

Why Not Radar?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Your timely editorial "Airliners and Pilot Vision" raises pertinent questions regarding the recent tragic double crash into the Grand Canyon. My question is this: During the last war large bombers were equipped with radar screens showing proximity of planes in all (six) directions. Why not now?

ARTHUR DE GRENDON

Clayton.

Rule for 66's Three Lanes

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I am stationed at Fort Leonard Wood and travel quite a bit between Wood and St. Louis on United States Highway 66.

While a large percentage of this highway is four-lane, the three-lane section approaching St. Louis is the most dangerous. Your state is gradually eliminating most of this three-lane stretch and doing a fine job.

However, here is one suggestion that I feel could stop or prevent quite a few accidents until the three-lane area is converted to four-lane. My suggestion is that a passing car, during the daylight hours, turn its headlights on before passing and off after passing. On a bright, sunny day it is almost impossible to tell if the car in the middle lane is coming or going.

By turning the headlights on it would be almost impossible to miss if the car is coming toward you. My other suggestion is that headlights be turned on at the first hint of darkness. The valleys create shadows at dusk that an unlighted car can be lost in.

PFC. DAN FOVAL

Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Facade for Intimidation

If congressional committees can interrogate anybody about anything he writes or believes, where does that leave freedom of press and conscience? That is the question raised by the House Un-American Activities Committee's summons to John Cogley, former editor of the distinguished Catholic lay magazine *The Commonweal*.

Mr. Cogley had been employed by The Fund for the Republic to direct two studies of blacklisting in the entertainment field. These studies detail what is common knowledge in radio, television and the motion pictures. There is a nebulous yet effective system of blacklisting entertainers suspected of Communist associations, past or present. There is an equally nebulous system by which listed persons can seek "clearance" for their jobs.

For example, the American Legion once listed 300 suspected persons in motion pictures, admitting this list was compiled from "scattered public sources." Those on the list were expected to "write a letter" explaining their past associations in order to win clearance.

The newsletter *Counterattack* and such reports as "Red Channels" listed persons in radio and television, and these lists were culled from every conceivable hearing anywhere on Communism and no effort was made to judge whether alleged associations were either correct or meaningful.

After Mr. Cogley appeared before the committee, his testimony was subjected to violent criticism from witnesses whom he had mentioned in his reports. Both Vincent Hartnett, who wrote the introduction for "Red Channels," and James F. O'Neil, publisher of the American Legion magazine, denied vehemently that they helped "clear" anyone. They merely tried to "rehabilitate" entertainers once associated with Communism, they said.

The difference is one of words only. An actor who is rehabilitated in this parlance is also cleared; unrehabilitated, he has difficulty finding a job.

But if the committee hearings seem only to prove Mr. Cogley's point, that certainly was not their purpose. Mr. Cogley, was not invited to appear; he was ordered by subpoena. He was questioned sharply. Later witnesses were permitted to impugn his motives. He was treated more as a defendant than as an editor with a right to publish what he thought or saw.

In short, the blacklist hearing appears to have been a facade for retaliation against a writer whose findings displeased the House Un-American Activities Committee. But what if Congress had the right to summon any author with whom it disagreed, or if writers generally lived in fear of being ordered before a committee for expressing their opinions? Free expression could not endure in such a climate of intimidation.

A Congressman certainly should know as well as any citizen that freedom of the press and its implicit companions, freedom of thought and conscience, are the exact opposite of un-American activities. They are foundations of the American way of life.

Fortunately the courts now have before them a case which should test the right of Congress to compel testimony on political opinions, and ought to provide an answer to the House Un-American Activities Committee's performance with Mr. Cogley. Such a performance should have a very short run on the American stage.

To Make Poultry Safer

Representative Leonor Sullivan of St. Louis has introduced a bill in Congress which would markedly improve the purity of much of the processed poultry sold. Existing laws do not safeguard frozen and other processed poultry the same as beef, pork, lamb and the red meats generally. Instead, there is a patchwork of several laws, all of them adding up to inadequacy.

The drive for improved legislation has been spearheaded by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. That union is immediately concerned with the health of its 300,000 members. Some of them have died of diseases contracted by handling diseased fowl. Many others have suffered illness, including psittacosis (parrot fever), encephalitis (sleeping sickness) and Newcastle disease. There have been several epidemics of psittacosis among workers at poultry processing plants in recent years.

A fourth of all the food poisoning cases studied by the United States Public Health Service have been attributed to diseased poultry. In all, 25 diseases of poultry are transmissible to man, including diphtheria and tuberculosis.

Yet three fourths of the processed poultry sold is uninspected, and some of the inspection given to the remainder is so unreliable that it has been rejected by cities with better standards, among them Newark, N.J.

Representative Sullivan's efforts in behalf of trustworthy poultry inspection should be as heartily welcomed by the meat-packing industry as by consumers. As Mrs. Sullivan says, many housewives now hesitate to buy processed poultry because of the offenses of the unscrupulous. The industry as a whole will benefit from enabling the housewife to shop in confidence.

A Bus Monopoly?

The Justice Department has asked the federal district court in Detroit to order General Motors to end an alleged bus monopoly. Whatever comes of this suit, the case is bound to recall an anti-trust case involving busses nearly 10 years ago.

General Motors was a party in both cases. It is the only defendant in the new case, but National City Lines, which controls St. Louis Public Service Co. and other transit firms, is named as co-conspirator. In the earlier case, National City Lines was the principal defendant, but G.M. was a defendant too.

Today General Motors is said to account for 85 per cent of all new bus sales, while more than 20 manufacturers have withdrawn from this field. The general charge is that G.M., National City Lines and others conspired to monopolize manufacture and use of busses.

The 1947 case was slightly different. The charge then was that G.M., Firestone, Phillips, Standard Oil of California and other firms had invested heavily in National City Lines, and that consequently these firms enjoyed exclusive contracts to supply not only busses but gas, oil, etc., to National City's many transit companies in many cities.

In each case, however, bus monopolization was a principal factor, and G.M. and National City were the principal agents. National City and its co-defendants were found guilty in 1949 of conspiring to monopolize trade in busses and related products, and later it was announced that reforms had been instituted to meet the charges. Yet a similar charge is now made again. Trial alone can disclose the true state of af-

fairs in the bus business, and the public will watch the case with special interest. For if the charges are true, and competition is being eliminated in both manufacture and use of busses, then it is possible that business costs and profits have been inflated. If so, the transit rider has been paying the bill. His bill is high enough now.

Manpower or Atomic Bomb?

The momentous question of reducing military manpower drastically and relying almost entirely upon an atomic defense has skyrocketed into public attention again. As is usual with much of the military news in recent months, much fog and many sparks accompany it.

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is credited in a *New York Times* dispatch with advancing the idea, refuses to deny or confirm it although he says more manpower cuts may be possible "ultimately." According to the *Times* dispatch, a proposal to make an 800,000-man cut by 1960 in the present authorized strength of 2,850,000 men has led to a "revolt" by the chiefs of the three armed services. The Strategic Air Command, with its reported power to deliver a devastating atomic attack any place in the world, would be the ace in the new military hand.

It is small wonder that there is said to be a furor in Congress as well as in the Pentagon over the *Times* dispatch. Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee, and long a power in military affairs, is reminding the press that Adm. Radford promised in January 1955 that there would be no more manpower cuts for at least five years.

There can be no doubt that it is expensive to have military forces in readiness for either a conventional war or an atomic war. There also can be no doubt that an atomic war would be a catastrophe beyond description. But there is doubt as to whether a military force equipped to fight only an atomic war would be a sufficient guarantee in itself to prevent war.

This Administration has shown itself very budget-minded in military affairs. There should be considerable pondering of the question, with money relegated to the background, before any decision is reached to stake everything on possession of a military force built primarily on the threat of a sudden and short nuclear war against any attacker.

Those Immoral Neutrals

As if the question of the Administration's views on neutrality were not already confused enough, Secretary Dulles at his press conference this week undertook to explain some previous remarks of his.

In a speech at Ames, Ia., last month, the Secretary of State referred to neutrality as "obsolete," and, except in unusual circumstances, "an immoral and short-sighted conception." Understandably, Nehru objected to this view, and it must be assumed that any other neutral would agree with him.

So Secretary Dulles explains. There are few neutrals of the immoral kind, he says. And he would not consider a nation neutral in the immoral sense if it belonged to the United Nations.

There are 76 members of the United Nations and almost no non-members which might be classed as neutrals. Indeed, about the only non-member neutral we can think of is Switzerland. But Secretary Dulles hastened to add that he did not regard Switzerland as a neutral of the immoral kind—rather as one of those exceptional cases which he referred to in his original statement.

Is everything clear? The only point that bothers us is this:

What countries in the world was Secretary Dulles talking about in the first place?

To Len Hall it's all over but the convention.

A Stroll Through Crustumius

What would one do about it if one were sole owner of an ancient ghost city at the bottom of the Adriatic Sea? The question comes up because that is exactly the dilemma to which an Italian fisherman in Rimini aspires. One moonlight night he spied the shimmering outlines of buildings and streets beneath the water. A historian in town traced the lost city through a Fourth Century Latin text. For the fisherman, no dilemma is presented, in history either past or future: he means to take rubbernecking tourists in oxygen masks through the town at so much a head, and get rich.

Unassailably standard as is the ambition to get rich, we still think the Rimini fisherman is showing a lamentable lack of imagination. Our own choice of reaction would be to spend a good deal of the time gloating. Many others are rich. Many others are handsome. Many others are famous. But who else is proprietor of a metropolis beneath the waves? Who else can walk in fancy among his buildings, along his street, in the watered moonlight, where no one else has trod these 20 centuries?

He could have cards printed, Giovanni Q. Publico (if that were his name), owner of the City of Crustumius (that is its name), Off and Down From the Coast of Italy. Or "Citizen of Crustumius"—that would be more dignified and singular still. Tourist seasons might come, and tourist seasons might go, but there Crustumius would lie, forever. Just being its owner, in the proper style, would be ever so much more spectacular than anything anyone could do about it.

The Present Utility of Art

There hardly could be a better demonstration that art is practical and not merely decorative than the architectural show at the City Art Museum through July 30. However a man may feel about the utility of a painting or a piece of sculpture, there can be no argument on this score in connection with a church, a school, a home or a factory.

Arguments there can be—and are—about architectural styles. Some agree with Henry L. Mencken that the best provisions for living are to be found in the Eighteenth Century English house; so that is the kind of house they want. Others perhaps would build all temples in the style of the Acropolis. Both are masterly, but surely there are advances—even if the progress be irregular—in the arts as in all other fields. There is always the urge to express and to meet contemporary needs. Neither life nor the art which reflects it is static.

In expression, the present mood is not always fully realized. But surely if a period has vitality, it will have its artistic successes. And these rather than the ill-starred attempts should set the standards. If bad buildings have gone up in the name of modern architecture, that makes the City Art Museum show—arranged by the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects with the warm co-operation of Museum Director Nagel, himself an architect—all the more interesting and useful. It is a guide to the best expression of the here and the now.



"WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF THIS ROCK-'N-ROLL STUFF?"

—From the Washington Post.

A Gas Worker's Protest

The Mirror of Public Opinion

Laclede Gas Co. employee who went out on strike gives union's side of work stoppage in letter; accuses company of violating old contract before new one could be negotiated; says King-Thompson law gives utilities a 'club' against their employees.

A Letter to the Editor of the Post-Dispatch

I am (or was before state seizure) an employee in the service and installation department of the Laclede Gas Co. I have 12 years' service and am in the top pay bracket of the service department. I was losing eight hours salary a day, 40 hours per week as long as we were on strike.

My family consists of a girl six years old—a boy 4 years old (who has come down with the mumps since the strike began) and an expectant addition that may have arrived by the time this letter is delivered. As a working man I have been able to get along fairly well—I am buying my home (a modest five room frame), own a 1951 automobile and have the usual worker's debts that must be paid regularly. So much for my family and its problems.

The gas workers went on strike July 1, 1956, due to a breakdown on contract negotiations. The workers of a private (and powerful) concern struck against their employer for a just, true and honest cause. Before the negotiating committees were able to discuss and submit to the membership provisions for a new contract, Laclede violated the contract that was then in effect.

Our union officials, who are honest, capable and sincere, decided "rather than follow the company's lead and call a strike breaking a contract that was made in good faith, they would make all attempts to straighten out the difficulties concerning "riser" connections and company sale of house heating burners. This they tried to do before the expiration date of the old contract. Finally a strike vote was taken and the result was 97.5 per cent of the members voting to strike.

What good is a contract if it is to be brushed aside? None! So we went on strike for the first time in 21 years.

The first day the company said, "So what? We have supervisors on the job who can handle all the inside work and automatic devices that make up the control system, and barring any serious breakdowns we can hold up and break the strike easily."

Our company has had a good deal of "automation" already and it's true that much of the handling of the gas pressures and operations of whole districts and subdivisions can be handled by one central office. Now this is fine—for the company—so long as there are no mechanical failures or breakdowns. Things can go along without any service men, maintenance, office work and supervision (at a savings of \$40,000 to \$50,000 a day on wages).

But the first time something goes haywire or a district does not have gas, the newspapers scream "sabotage," "vandalism," "strikers stop gas to innocent families."

When foreign students of geography pore over one of those stylized agricultural maps of the United States, we imagine that they find dairy cows as superimposed on such states as New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota. And if they are competitors in international cattle-judging contests, we imagine they make a mental note to watch out for teams from those milky areas. If they do, they reckon without Maryland.

Time and again Maryland's young dairy-cattle judges have won the United States 4-H championship, and this year they have won the biggest

I like my job. I like the people I work for, the people I work with, and I like my union. I don't like newspapers to inform my neighbors and friends that without any direct charge, evidence, or trial I am a public enemy—a vandal—a heartless culprit who goes around shutting off innocent people's gas.

Let's be fair. If Laclede Gas Co. and newspapers have proof of guilty parties, bring them forward. Let's not have a blanket smear campaign.

Is it at all possible that, just perhaps, a mistake was made by a person who is replacing a union man on this job and is not familiar with the job he is doing that caused this trouble? Or that because 2200 people are required to operate this system and they are not on their jobs, it couldn't be a natural breakdown?

The company states that there is an emergency and the King-Thompson law should be invoked. Gov. Donnelly "seizes" the gas company. Union workers, set your organization aside. Go back to work. You have a duty to the state and to the public.

What duty does the Laclede Gas Co. have? They'll operate as before, collect the same rates and still tell the organized workers that they are working for the state and will take the contract they are given. If the workers are not satisfied, we'll go to compulsory arbitration and you'll take the results and like it, the company seems to say.

Well, I belong to a good union and I don't like the results. My union officers have all come up from the ranks and are all employees of the Laclede Gas Co. We have no outsiders sitting in or shaking down the gas company.

My salary does not compensate me to relinquish my constitutional right as a free American to withhold my employment (or strike). The King-Thompson law is a club with which the utilities threaten their employees.

The individual worker is not protected in his rights. How can I fight the company and the state? The utility worker must have a good union to keep him from being pushed around as a serf or slave. Unions were born of business oppression and now we of the Gas Workers must stand and say we are to be treated as free Americans.

I have considered myself as a far-minded and conscientious worker with pride in my work and my company. I am not an executive of the company and probably never will be, but I have more seniority with Laclede than some of the "new brass" that have been brought into Laclede within the last few years. I had pride and sincerity in my job before this shameful strike was forced upon the workers of Laclede.

We don't want favors; we don't want sympathy. We want fair play and we aren't getting it. Give us a fair hearing. Using a club on workers is not American. Laclede will have to negotiate if they don't have a club to wield on us.

RUSSELL C. PFEIFLE

Maryland Knows Its Milk

From The Baltimore Evening Sun

When foreign students of geography pore over one of those stylized agricultural maps of the United States, we imagine that they find dairy cows as superimposed on such states as New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota. And if they are competitors in international cattle-judging contests, we imagine they make a mental note to watch out for teams from those milky areas. If they do, they reckon without Maryland.

Time and again Maryland's young dairy-cattle judges have won the United States 4-H championship, and this year they have won the biggest

Between Book Ends

Appraisal of a Poet

HEINE, POET IN EXILE, by Antonina Vallentin.

(Doubleday & Co., 220 pp., \$3.50.)

The reappearance of Antonina Vallentin's biography of Heinrich Heine provides a fine opportunity to reassess a book which received considerable acclaim when it first appeared in 1934.

It is easy to understand the acclaim. For one thing, the book never sinks to the comfortable, if pedestrian, level of a documented chronology of a man's life. For another, there is a certain subtlety and acuity in the treatment of the sizable group of friends, relatives, acquaintances, and loves who populate the background and semi-foreground of the book. Among the famous, the infamous, and the dimly-remembered, those who briefly told stories enrich the account of Heine's life. Best of all is the skill with which the author places the whole matrix of interpersonal relationships into the turbulent socio-political setting of the early nineteenth-century Europe.

In some respects, however, the book does not ring true. Although Heine is described in his many complexities and with his strengths and weaknesses in prominent display, he is not as fully explained as he needs to be. Mme. Vallentin is probably correct in attributing some of Heine's acquired traits to his Jewishness, but this explanation has its limits and certainly should not be carried to racist extremes.

One reads, for example, that Heine's "most sensitive spot" is his feeling of "kinship to his race"; that "Jewish clannishness" motivated a rich uncle to help Heine, and that a "preconscious sexual instinct is not uncommon amongst Jewish boys." At best, this is pseudo-psychology; and in the light of events in Germany during the Nazi regime, such passages as these take on a grim aspect.

Although Mme. Vallentin's picture of Heine is often humane and understanding, as it should be, one realizes with surprise that she does not extend the same sympathy to other less talented people. It would seem that the weaknesses in this biography are too great for it to be a satisfactory tribute to Heine on this hundredth anniversary of his death. STEPHEN SHERWIN.

Horse and Buggy Doctor

THE LAST STITCH, by William L. Crosthwait, M.D. and Ernest G. Fischer. (Lippincott, 250 pp., \$3.50.)

This former country doctor, still in practice and much beloved by the people of Waco, Tex., started out in the pioneer days in that once rough land. Indeed, the title of his book is taken from an incident of his early practice: He was to remove a tumor from old Aunt Bess, who was laid out on the kitchen table on a remote ranch. Outside stood the cowboys and kinkfolk. One of them, twirling a rope already prepped as a hangman's noose, was heard to say: "If anything happens to Aunt Bess, Doc done took his last stitch."

Dr. Crosthwait's early practice was via horse and buggy and down the blacklands of central Texas. There is many a midnight trek recalled, many a long wait for the expected baby, much makeshift surgery when the patient couldn't be got to town for the main event. It is reported in memorable detail, and sometimes with a little too much studied cuteness. But it is an authentic report of those early days.

There are many young doctors practicing now who worked with Dr. Crosthwait as beginners. One such man, now head of a small Central Texas hospital, recalled recently: "I can remember when my father used to put his serious surgery cases on the train and send them up to Dr. Crosthwait to operate." RUTH WALKER.

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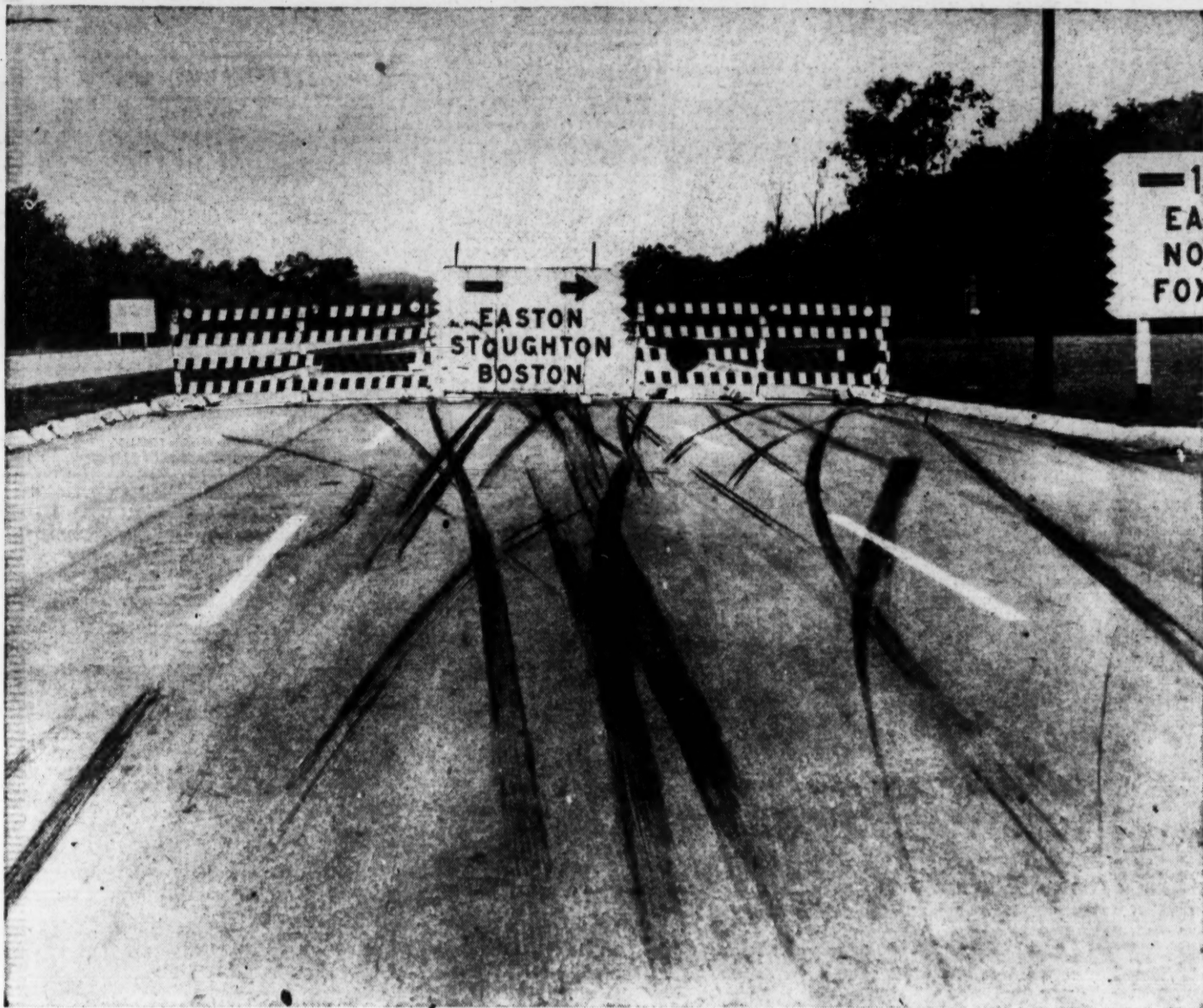
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End of the Line

Skid marks and a battered barrier bear witness to determined approach of drivers on Fall River (Mass.) Expressway. Temporary ending of the roadway is marked by a flashing red signal, a reflector sign 1500 feet from the barrier and a shining arrow, six flashing red lights and reflectors on the barrier. Longest of the skid marks, 250 feet, indicated driver was traveling at 60 miles an hour when he failed to make the turn.

—United Press Photo.



BEAUTY IN THE AIR

At opposite ends of the range of beauty converging on Long Beach, Calif., for the Miss Universe contest, representatives of Costa Rica and Ecuador mark their arrival at the contest scene with impromptu weight-lifting act. Miss Costa Rica, Anabelle Granades, is 6 feet tall and has little trouble handling Miss Ecuador, Mercedes Flores Espin, who is 5 feet.

—International News Photo.



ACTRESS IN BRITAIN

Actress Marilyn Monroe and her husband, playwright Arthur Miller (right), chatting with Sir Laurence Olivier and his wife, Vivien Leigh, at London airport today. The serenity of the plane-side greeting was lost in the explosive press conference which followed. Photographers and reporters, exposed to Miss Monroe for the first time, beat each other to the floor in the scramble which ended with the actress taking refuge behind a soft drink stand.

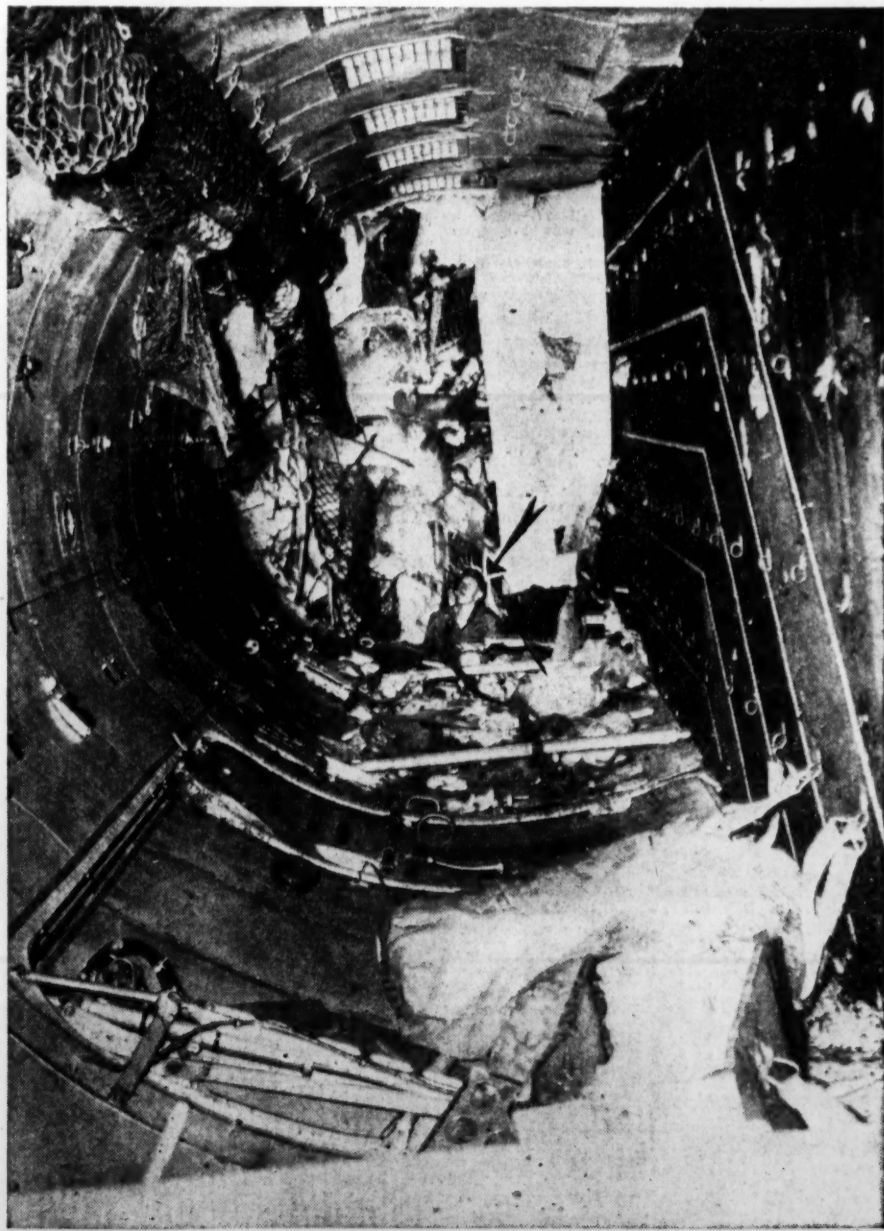
—Associated Press Radiophoto.



LIVING DANGEROUSLY

Herman Nelz, keeper at the Hellabrunn Zoo at Munich, is poised for hasty departure while engaging in risky pastime in the rhinoceros pit at the zoo. If the big animals are in a friendly mood they permit him to ride their backs. Wary approach gives the rhinos a chance to decide what mood they are in.

—United Press Photo.



INTERIOR OF WRECKED PLANE

Investigating soldier (arrow) stands in shattered window to survey interior of military transport plane which crashed soon after taking off from McGuire Air Force Base, N. J., yesterday. Seats in the cabin were ripped loose and jammed into forward section when the airliner smashed to earth. Forty-five of the 66 persons aboard were killed and all survivors were injured, some seriously.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Martha Carr's OPINION—

Today's column is devoted to teen-agers, who are invited to submit their problems to Martha Carr.

Dear Martha:

I AM a girl of 17. I went with a boy for about a month, then we broke up. I like him very much. The other night he called unexpectedly and asked me out. We went for a ride and he stopped the car and tried to get fresh. I let him know I was mad and didn't say much on the way home. I wish you would give me your opinion on my problem. Should I go out with him again, if he asks me?



UNDECIDED
TEEN-AGER.

It depends on whether you think he learned from your reaction how he should behave when he is with you. It would have been better had you been able to let him know you didn't like his conduct without actually getting angry and causing an awkward situation, but you were certainly right to speak up for what you think is right. It's hard for girls to believe this, but many boys really do admire them a great deal more if they insist on courtesy and respect. However, wise girls command this kind of treatment by their own ladylike and mature behavior so that the boys instinctively want to be gentlemanly and thoughtful.

Dear Martha:

I HAVE GONE OUT with a boy a few times and now he claims he is in love with me. I feel it would be better if we quit dating each other, but my friends tell me I would be stupid to tell him that. I am not in love with him and sincerely think I am too young to know what real love is. I am only 15. I would like to know what to say to him.

CONFUSED.

What would your friends have you do? Lead the poor fellow along and let him think you really do care for him? No, you're smart not to want to become serious with anyone right now. If you don't like him as well as he apparently likes you, I agree that it might be better to stop seeing him, or at least date him less frequently. When he starts with the sweet talk, tell him that you like him but you aren't in love and you don't want him to spoil your friendship by becoming too serious. It could be, of course, that if you continued to date him for another year or two or three, you might learn to love him a great deal, but don't let yourself get so involved with him now, especially since you don't care much for him, that it will be increasingly awkward to break up. It's only fair to let him know how you feel.

Write today for Martha Carr's free leaflets written especially for teen-agers, "E for Etiquette" and "Masculine Popularity." Be sure to inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request.

Do It Today

By Ruth Millett

HOW long have you been putting off doing the things you really want to do? Are you kidding yourself that you will do this "when the children are older," or that when "George is making more money," do something else when "we get a home of our own?"



RUTH MILLETT

No matter how long it has been—it's been too long. You have been wasting your time, living in the future instead of in the present. You are refusing to admit that you really are just making excuses.

YOU MAY NOT be able to do exactly what you want to do right now, or get exactly what you want to get. But if you give your wants a little thought you'll see that if you can't get exactly what you want you can try for a reasonable substitute.

You don't need to put off doing things with your husband "until the children are older." If you plan, you can work in a weekend trip now and then, or get a day off, yourself, when your husband has a day off.

You don't have to put off fixing up the house until George is making more money.

TOGETHER, the two of you can do countless things to make your home more livable and more attractive. Why wait until you can do things exactly as you wish to if you can make small improvements right now?

You may live in a small apartment or a rented house that isn't very convenient or attractive. But you don't have to put off entertaining friends until your setup is just the way you want it.

You can figure out numerous ways of entertaining a few persons if you really want to. So why not be strengthening your friendships right now instead of kidding yourself that you can't return hospitality until you get that dream house?

Planning for tomorrow is important. But it shouldn't take the place of living and accomplishing something today.

Social Problems

By Emily Post

MOTHER writes: "My two-year-old son broke a fancy cup at one of my neighbors the other day while visiting. I offered to replace it and she said, no, absolutely not. She wouldn't think of it. I feel terrible about this and was wondering if I could still replace it anyway even though she was quite emphatic about my not doing so."



EMILY POST

If you know where you can get a duplicate, I would replace it. But do not replace it with an unmatching cup.

DEAR MRS. POST: I work in a large office and talk to many people both on the telephone and in person. I call many of the men "Sir." I have been told by one of my co-workers that "Sir" is subservient and that I am wrong to use it. Will you please set me straight on this?

Answer: If it is a member of the firm or a man both elderly and of importance you would say "Sir," otherwise, no.

DEAR MRS. POST: An office worker with whom I have no personal friendship is being married and some of the girls in the office are giving a shower for her. I had decided to send one nice wedding present and do not feel our relationship warrants my going out and buying a shower present for her too. If I don't go to the shower, will that remove the obligation to send a present?

Answer: Yes, is the answer to your question, as the bride-to-be is not an intimate friend.

Movie Notes About Stars In Europe

By Sheila Graham

LONDON.

HILDEGARDE NEFF, late of "Silk Stockings" on Broadway and before that Hollywood, has bought herself a big chateau in St. Moritz. Joan Harrison, in and out of London, misses her old boss, Alfred Hitchcock. She was as mysterious as usual when I asked, "What's new?" I believe she is preparing something for television.

The funniest play in London is Alec Guinness' "Hotel Paradiso"—or rather, I should say Alec, Marita Hunt and Irene Worth in the Peter Glenville-directed French farce, also translated by Peter. All three are fabulous. But when I went backstage to congratulate Guinness, he smiled sadly and asked, "Was it very warm out front?" He must want blood because I was laughing so much in my life.

AUTHOR ANITA LOOS ("Gentlemen Prefer Blondes") switched from London to Paris to finish the details of her new play, from the Bemelmans biography of the late Lady Mendl, which will star Helen Hayes. Then Anita, brave girl, tackles the life story of Zsa Zsa Gabor. Spotted Mary Pickford and husband Buddy Rogers supping at my favorite restaurant here, Caprice, and Mary told me, "We slipped into England without any fanfare, because we want a chance to enjoy ourselves with the English people." Next stop for Mary and Buddy is the Errol Flynn yacht, the Zacca, now off Majorca, which they have rented for the summer.

STEPHEN BOYD, so good in Clifton Webb's "The Man Who Never Was," goes to Tyrone Power's "Seven Waves Away," for which the British Navy is building a huge 35,000-gallon water tank. Top British stars Finlay Currie and Marie Lohr are also in the picture, which Hollywood's Ted Richmond is producing here.

Words, Wit And Wisdom

By William Morris

Grammar by Gobel.

QUESTION: It seems to me that I often hear things like "We don't need you nowadays" or "You don't hardly see that kind no more." Are such statements good grammar? T.C.K., Oakland, Calif.

ANSWER: I suspect we can credit "Lonesome George" Gobel of television fame for the recent vogue of such double negatives. His remarks to the effect that "you don't hardly find that kind no more" are, of course, double negatives consciously used for comic effect. In fact, the Gobel sentence comes perilously close to being a triple negative, since "hardly" is, in effect, a third negative meaning "not probably."

Aside from such use of double negatives for deliberate comic effect, however, you'll not find them in the speech or writing of literate persons. Simply remember that if you want to express a negative idea, one negative is enough.

QUESTION: There's a fellow in our office who insists on pronouncing "dictionary" as DIK-shun-ree and "secretary" as SEK-ruh-tree. To the rest of us this sounds very affected. What's more, I think he's just plain wrong, because each of these words has four syllables and the way he says them is only pronouncing three syllables. Who is right? S.M.A., Toledo, O.

ANSWER: Your office mate has probably been watching too many British movies. The pronunciations to which you object are perfectly acceptable in Great Britain, but they are not in accord with standard American pronunciation.

Actually, we Americans pronounce these words with a primary accent, on the first syllable and a secondary stress on the next-to-last syllable. Say each of them aloud and you'll see what I mean.

The British tend to obscure or omit entirely that secondary stress—and the result is SEK-ruh-tree and DIK-shun-ree.

Unless your office mate is working on a transfer to your London branch, he had better start working on his pronunciation to make it conform to American standards.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



NUTRIA, THE GOOD OL' RELIABLE NURSE, ATTENDED MR. GILTEDGE ALL DURING HIS OPERATION AND HIS CONVALESCENCE—BUT HE DIDN'T KNOW IT....

OH, MISS NUTRIA—HE'S ALMOST READY TO GO HOME—WE'RE PUTTING YOU ON ANOTHER CASE....

HERES AN ENVELOPE FOR YOU, MISS PATOOTIE— AND JUST A FEW LITTLE GIFTS TO SHOW DADDY'S APPRECIATION....

SO FOR THE LAST THREE DAYS HE'S BEEN ATTENDED BY A PART-TIME NURSE—NOW IT'S TIME FOR HIM TO BE SPRUNG....

THANK AND A TIP OF THE HATLO HAT TO MRS. F. STONE, 142 OAKLAND AVE., PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Secrets of Charm First Impressions



IT'S IMPORTANT, THAT FIRST IMPRESSION YOU MAKE.

HOW would you feel if you knew people said about you, "She's nice when you get to know her?" Wouldn't you be less likely to be happy about the compliment than disturbed because something uncomplimentary is implied?

The remark does suggest that you are nice in spite of something. What is it? An unattractive appearance, a forbidding manner, an abrupt way of speaking?

PERHAPS first impressions should not count as much as they do, because they can't always be counted on. But since they do register so definitely, to make a good first impression is certainly convenient as well as very much worthwhile.

It's a short cut to pleasant dealing in casual contacts, and you're on your way at once to good acquaintance or friendship if you want it that way. Only a few people, after all, will go to the trouble of getting to know you well enough to correct a bad first impression. An unattractive appearance is unfavorable enough to prevent

many from ever discovering that you have riches of character, and if you're cold and unsmiling and short-spoken you drive people away.

IT ISN'T EASY to stand off and look at yourself with another's eyes; but try to, as critically as you can. Are you the kind of person you yourself would instantly like to please? You're far more likely to be if you please the most of the way you do look. The eye is the first judge, and the care it takes to look good bespeaks high standards. And you're a person who brings out the best in others if you look, act and sound pleasant and interested, if you're responsive and attentive—it's only natural to warm to a charming manner.

Ten Secrets of Charm. You are welcome, free of charge, to the reminder card, Ten Secrets of Charm. It lists 10 points to remember as milestones along the road to greater charm. Write to Secrets of Charm in care of the Post-Dispatch and inclose a stamped, self-addressed return envelope.

My Day

Retired Teachers

By Eleanor Roosevelt

HYDE PARK, N.Y.

I LEFT Hyde Park at 9 o'clock Thursday morning to go to the Teachers' College at New Paltz, N.Y., where an institute was being held by the Retired Teachers Association. There, I was asked to speak on activities for older persons, both here and abroad.

Of course, it is only since our population has been increasing in the number of older citizens that this problem of occupation for older persons is becoming more and more acute. I think it will reach a point where we will have to reconsider our whole retirement system.

There are many persons 60 and 65 years old who are still in vigorous health and can be most useful because of the experience that years of work have brought them.

ONE ARGUMENT in favor of retirement at 60 or 65 is that it opens up the possibilities for youth to advance more quickly than is otherwise possible. Nevertheless, I think that quite often the whole community suffers and it would be well to look at this whole question on an individual basis.

There are persons that need to retire early. I have seen people at 50 or 55 who, because of illness or incapacity, wanted retirement or needed it. This might balance the opportunities open to young persons, and we might still use the experience of some of our vigorous older persons.

It has seemed to me for a

long time that there is one thing we could do to make our retired teachers a real value to their communities.

Each school would have a room, pleasantly furnished and with a few books for persons of different ages as well as some comfortable chairs. The room would be known as the "quiet room," a place where all youngsters could go if they wished to be alone and quiet.

THE SCHOOL would have at least one retired teacher—man or woman, or perhaps both—who would be occupied but not so occupied that a youngster would feel it impossible to interrupt him or her. The retired teacher might make appointments to talk with boys and girls in this room—pupils who were reported as having particular problems or difficulties which the regular classroom teacher does not have time to investigate carefully.

It must not be a question of mere curiosity. It must be a question of inspiring confidence and, through the years, of having built a sense of understanding among the young persons they have taught. It seems to me that a retired teacher who has been an outstanding success and is popular in the school might be a powerful weapon against juvenile delinquency in the "quiet room" where the youngsters would be welcomed when they wished to be alone or to talk to an understanding older person.

Fix It Yourself

By Hubbard Cobb

Roof Repairs.

WHEN a house roof begins to fail and starts leaking like a sieve, it's best not to try to fool around with patches. What you need is a new roof. For outbuildings, however, such as the garage, tool shed, etc., it's often possible to fix up the old roof to give a few more years of service.

If you have a tin roof or one made of galvanized iron and it has started to leak in spots because of rust, you can usually make it tight again by giving it a coat of roofing compound. Go over the roof with a wire brush to remove loose rust and dirt and then apply the compound. The compound, of course, is black and may not look too attractive but it will keep out the water.

Roofs covered with roll roofing can also be patched easily. If there is just a hole here or there you can coat the area with roofing cement and then put a patch made of roll roofing over the area. Make sure that this is bedded over its entire area into the roofing cement and then fasten it around the edges with roofing nails.

Coat the tops of these with cement. If the entire roof is bad it can be given a coating of the roofing compound. Wood shingle roofs that have started to fail aren't so easy to repair. Individual leaks can be fixed by slipping a piece of tar paper or metal up under the leaky shingle but if the whole works is shot better just cover it with asphalt shingles.

Contract Bridge

By Easley Blackwood

MR. MEEK does not often double an opposing contract, but when Mr. Dale bid five spades against him in today's deal, he couldn't hold still. Even so, it took some good thinking to beat the hand.

East dealer.

East-West vulnerable.

Miss Brash

1066

K9872

872

75

NORTH

AKQJ97

53

5

6

AK4

SOUTH

Mr. Meek

AQJ10

43

AQJ3

Q106

East

South

West

Pass

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THE CHILLI POD PAGODA
Rounded spire, 150 feet high
THIS COLOSSAL STRUCTURE 150 FEET HIGH WAS BUILT BY KING DUTTA GAMAHI AS ATONEMENT FOR HAVING EATEN A CHILLI POD—WITHOUT SHARING IT WITH A HOLY MAN



TOLMAN
The Ovens, Nova Scotia
NATURAL STONE FORMATION



OPTICAL ILLUSION
WHICH CIRCLE IS IN FRONT?

HERMAN—By Clyde Lamb



DONALD DUCK—By Walt Disney



DIXIE DUGAN—By McEvoy & Striebel

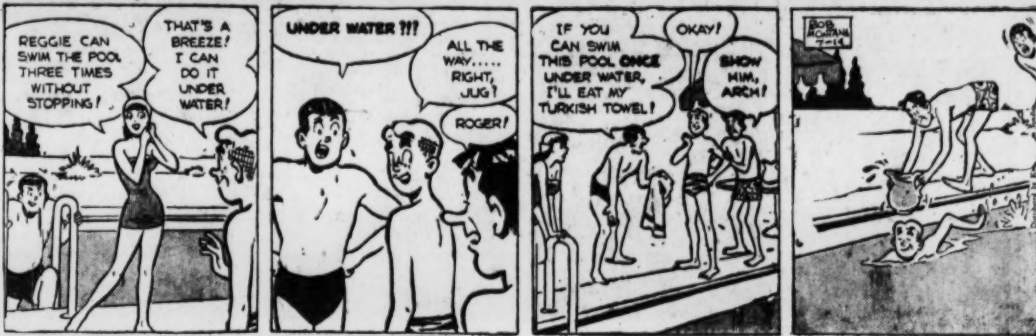


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RUSTY RILEY—By Frank Godwin



KERRY DRAKE—By Alfred Andriola



STEVE ROPER—By Saunders and Overgard



JOE PALOOKA—By Ham Fisher



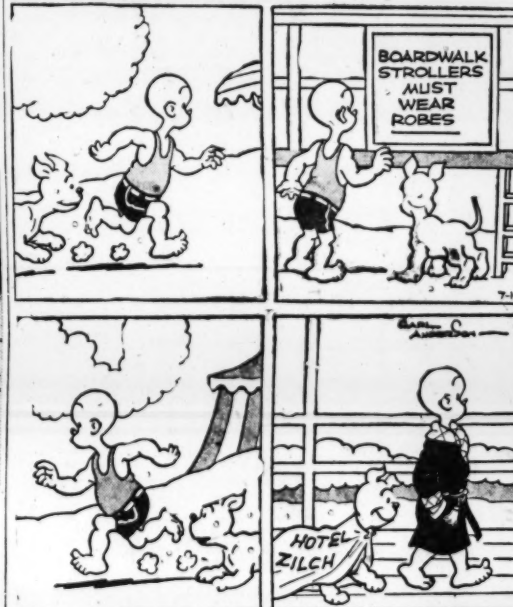
OUT OUR WAY—By J. R. Williams



MANDRAKE—By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



HENRY—By Carl Anderson



Uncle Ray's Column

By Ramon Coffman

THREE questions about our solar system will be answered today.

Q. How many planets are there in the solar system?

A. There are nine main planets—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto, besides the Earth. In addition there are hundreds of asteroids. The asteroids may be parts of a planet which once existed between the Earth and Jupiter.

Q. How far are the planets from the sun?

A. In round numbers, the average distances from the sun are: Mercury, 36,000,000 miles; Venus, 67,000,000 miles; Earth, 93,000,000 miles; Mars, 141,000,000 miles; Jupiter, 484,000,000 miles; Saturn, 887,000,000 miles; Uranus, 1,785,000,000 miles; Neptune, 2,798,000,000 miles; Pluto, 3,675,000,000 miles.

Q. If a planet joined the Earth by following exactly the same pathway around the sun, would it have the same climate as the Earth and could people go there?

A. Human beings would be more likely to continue to exist on such a planet than if they went to Jupiter or Saturn, for example.

There are, however, certain factors to consider. In the first place, a planet which followed the same pathway should keep 25,000,000 or 50,000,000 miles ahead, or else should trail the Earth by that many miles. If two large objects such as the Earth and Venus came within half a million miles of each other, terrible things would happen. Ocean tides would rise so high that all the continents would be flooded.

The intense gravity pull between the planets might cause one, or both, to explode. Aside from that, people would need plenty of water if they went to the other planet. They also would need the same amount and kind of air.

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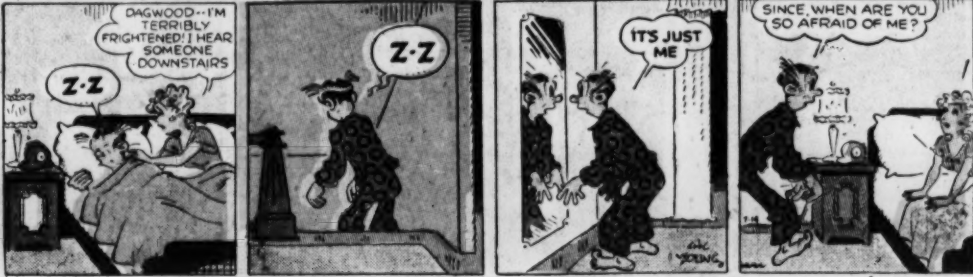
WANT THINGS? WATCH THE WANT ADS!

POGO—

By Walt Kelly



BLONDIE—By Chick Young



BEETLE BAILEY—By Mort Walker



LI'L ABNER—By Al Capp



GORDO—By Gus Arriola



THE JACKSON TWINS—By Dick Brooks



SCAMP—By Walt Disney and Ward Greene



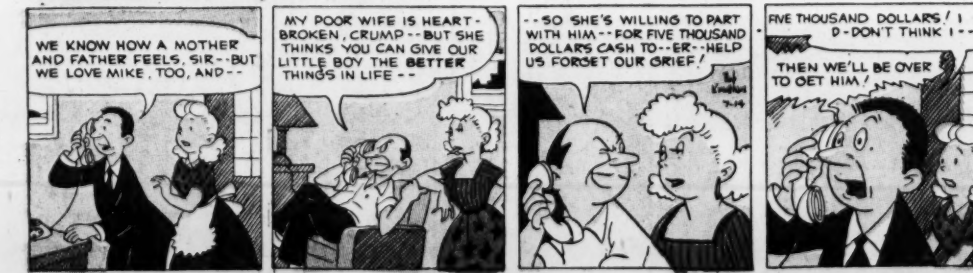
REX MORGAN, M.D.—By Dal Curtis



REVEREND—By Bill O'Malley



MARVELOUS MIKE—By Bob Kuwahara



GRIN AND BEAR IT—

By Lichty



"A gent can't even get a decent smoke these days....picking up nothing but filter tip after filter tip!...."

ELSWORTH—By Seeg



THE GIRLS—By Franklin Folger



SIDE GLANCES—By Galbraith



"The only boys around that fishing resort where we went last year were two Indians—do you want your daughter to be a squaw?"

GRANDMA—By Charles Kuhn



ROOM AND BOARD—By Gene Ahern



FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE
—MAKE IT A MILK BREAK!

